THIS EVENING at 8, The OPERA OF LA JUIVE (the Jewoss

THIS EVENING, at 8, 17 IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
Means Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Class, Fisher, Mark Smith,
George Holland, Young, Hoiston, B. J. Ringsjold, Browner, Williams,
Graham, Leonard, Barnes, Wilson, Wikinson, Pope, Ward,
Cashin, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Madeline Hearingas, Miss R. Barrett,
Biss Scott.

THIS EVENING, at 8, BELPIRGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK; hiss Ida Vernon, Mesara, Burnett, Ralton, Blaisdall, Barry, Holmes, Flux Stary Wells, Miss Everett, Mirs. Chanfrau.

THIS EVENING, at 8, THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at 8-CONNIE SOCIAH, or THE WEAR.
INO OF THE GREEN. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

THIS EVENING, at 8, DEVILEIN; THE LOTTERY TICKET; THE DUTCH STATUE; Miss Fanny Herring, Miss Emma Reynolds, Messus, G. L. Fox, W. H. Whalley, Harden, C. L. Fox, D. Oakley.

TEIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 7, BENDITO Oc. THE CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI-MIS. J. PRYOF, MISSEN JERME CLEAVER, Kehoe, Schell, Lehren, Misses Jennie Cleaver, Kehoe, Schell, Lehren, Breits, Addway, Dely, W. L. Jankson, H. E. Johnstone, Haviland, Bridgman, Auderson, Wilton, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURICISTIES.

THIS EVENING, at 8, EQUISTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER-FORMANCES: Mr. James Robinson, Little Clarence, Misslet Seagust, Mr. James E. Cooke, Mile. Cariotta de Berg

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING, THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES, OUR AFRICAN POLKA.

CHRISTY'S MINSTELLS.
THIS EVENING, BALLADS, COMICAL ACES, FARCES, BUR-LESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, BUETS, etc., PETER PIPES.

STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 West Teath at TO-DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of MARBLE SPATUES by tarkin G, Mead, in, "THE BATTLE STORY," "LA CONTA-INELLA," "ECHO," and others.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway.
TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the Palating by Mr.
W.m. Bradford, SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS, for the beactif of the Soldiers Orphane Home. OMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO WALTER RUSSEL JOHN

EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS by J. Q. Colton

Business Notices.

CHOLERA,

TYPHES AND TYPHOLO PETERS. THEIR CAUSES CHRESCALLY DESTROYER

By THE Use OF DESIGNATIONAL PREPARED ST

THE NEW-YORK DISIRPROTARY COMPANY

It is necessary for the safety of the public Leaith that powerful and percios, sinks, urimils, nerseries, sick-rooms, guiters, and wherever the least offensive smell can possibly exist. As several undoubted cases of Cholera have appeared in this

oity, and as Typins and Typinid fevers almost constantly prevail, it ts descried advisable to recommend the general use of Disinfectuals. Event House Should Have Dr. Countager's Found.

EVERY PERSON MUST HAVE A SUPPLY OF IT EVERT STABLE SHOULD BE CLEARING WITH IT.

RAILEGADS OUGHT TO CARRY IT. STEAMBRIPS AND SEIDS MUST CARRY IT. ROSPITALS AND PRISONS MUST EACH ASSET IN KREEPING HOPPIALS AND PRINCES BLUF EACH ASSET IN HARPING AWAY THESE DELACITY USERS OF CHES PRESERVED BY COURTAINTS IN THE COURTAIN AND THE SANTAIN POLICE AND SCAFFERENCES.

It is now being used by the SARTAIN POLICE and SCAFFERENCES.

Under the direction of the HORRO OF HEALTH IN THIS CUTT.

IT IS USED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN ALL THE POST

IT IS USED BY THE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION. by 12 BRING USED BY MOST OF OUR SEA GOING STEAMSHIPS.
POWOLG & TROUTSON.
No. 44 Geder et.,
General and So's Agents for the United States and Canadas.

to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and

UNITED STATES LIPE AND ACCIDENT IMPRAROR COMPART OF STRACULE, N. V.

Insures against accidents of all kinds President-Aurano A. Howkers.

Vice-President-Groups F. Commons. Secretary-Tensoonn F. Andrews. ORNERAL REPRESSORS

The Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of New York, The Hon. Horalio Seymoor, Stina, R. V. Dean Richmond, Buffalo, N. V.

The Hon. Thomas G. Alvard, Lieut. Gov. of New York.

F. W. & H. B. Carra, General Agenta Office, No. 13 Wall-st., New-York. John Shavilles. No. 13 Montgomery et., Jersey City,

Agent for Jersey City, Hudson City, Hobbices and Newerk. Agent

CHEVALIBR'S LASS FOR THE HAIR Will testure Gray Hair to its original solor; strengther and promote the growth of the weakes hair, stop its falling out; keep the bead clean, cool, and healthy; can be used freely contains notifier injuri eur; is cuparalleled as a Hair Dressing, and is recommended and used by our best Physicians. Sold by all Droggista, and at my Office, No

We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of Mrs. Wixsnow's Scorning Stare. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, softens the sums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, and

cures wind colle. By relieving the child from pain, it allows it quiet, Two or three Colds in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence therefore. makes it the business of every one to like care of a Gold until it is ant old of intelligent experience fortunately present, a remoty in Dr.

Consumption, Asthma and Broadbills. Sold by all Droggists. THE RENOWN OF BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARArious.-For more than eight years these Preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, austaining the opinion of the best indges that they are unrivaled.

JAYSE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to comove speedily all

Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of

BURNETT's ORIENTAL TOOTH WASK is a presenter of the teeth and beautifies them seithout injury to the ensual. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of Chemists and of the Dental Family substan tistes these facts.

For sale by all Drugglate CHOLERA-C. C. T .- "NEEDLES'S COMPOUND CAM-PHON TROCHES." Positive Presenting of Cholers, Cholers Morbon Distribes, Dysontery, Ac. Compact, ask and pleasant. Tueled it 1842. Sole Miker, C. H. NELDLES, Twelfits and Race-six, Philadelphia. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

A PERFECT HORSE OINTMENT.-DALLEY'S GALvante House Sanve is a certain and rapid ours for Seratches Galla. Cars. Nail Pricks. Sores. Corns. Swallings and Strains. 50 cents a box.

Sold by all Druggists and at Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y. 3 000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE with only ONE HOUSE POWER; and will make set of the same amount of timber ONE THIRD HORE SHINGLES than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. Rugea, General

Agent, No. 141 Erosdway, New York.

Poquot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufactions the most improved Looms for wearing Tapes, Bindings, Webbing TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORT BAND-ages, Supporters, &c.—Marce & Co.'s Radical Curs Truss Office entr at No. 2 Veser set. Lady attendant.

LUMBER.

Williams. Warnons & Co.,
Firstance, corner Thirty-nindest.,
bave the largest stock of Lumman in the city, which they sell in composition with the Albany and Troy Yards. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2. PLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best to the world FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 503 Broadway.

THE improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-fachines. - A. H. Supers. No. 207 Broadway. Agents wanted. Howe Sewing Machine Company. - Elias Howe, Pasident. No. 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and smallestaters. GROVER & BAKEN SKRING MACHINE COMPANY,

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE-A TIGHT ron with a Single Therap .- See "Grand Trial of Sewing-MOTT's CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray bair,

prid preparations. Depot No. 51 Barcary st.

Dyspersia Tablets—For Indignation, Heartburn,

memufactured only by S. O. Wentings, and sold by all Droggets

CATARRH, DYSPRESIA, SOROPULA, BRONCHITIS, LIVER AND KUDER DISMASS.—WE R. PHINCH, Fleshing, N. Y., for 69 years proprietor of the Idminen Netseries, announces to the world the discovery of National Businessata Prox Plants, surpassing in curative powers all inherite known to man. These comprise Tostrive Course for the above, and for all inherited and Chronic Dismass. Network Paking, Rhenmatics, Mercurial and other affections resulting from impurity of the blood, hitherto only patient do have cared. Agreeonal interview will satisfy the most dubting mind. Advice gratia. Explanatory Circular, one stamp.

BUT YESTERDAY, AS IT WERE, A VIGOROUS MAN, and now broken down, debillisted, exhausted; such is the fate of numbers. Be of good cheer, unfortunates, Broxnena will restore, resnimate, reinvigorate you. It is never taken in vain. In taking you will imbibe vituity. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 28 Depost.

looked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. Bnown's Van MIRGOR COMPIES, or Worm Lozenzez, are simple and offectual.

3,500.-THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two Horses, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL OLIMATES, while these made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMPLE TO PINCES on be INTERPOSED TO PROST.

A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. T. CEDAR CAMPHOR used in Fura, Woolens, &c., is a very low rate of insurance against Morns, &c. C. C. is sold by every druggist. Haunts & CHAPMAN, Makers, Boston.

AT Home. - When persons cannot leave the crowded cities, in times of visitation of the Cholera, they ought to use some simple preventive, like Canteron & Hover's Summa Lorangua, to keep the bowels from becoming too loose.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR IS NOW AC knowledged to be the safest and surest ours for Piles, Rheumstiam. Skin Diseases, Bruises, Corns and Bunions. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a box. Depot. No. 49 Coder-et , N. Y.

A Lady who has suffered for over five months the most extreme torture from Neuralgia has been completely enred by one dose ("forty drops") of Marcaleu's Gunar Runcharto Run-mov.

COSTIVENESS, THE SOURCE OF DISEASE,—it causes Piles. Headsohe, Distinous, Elliousnous Sour Stomach, Opprositon, Low Spirits, Worms, Indigestion, Sc. De Harris-vis Panistrative Lowers warranted to cure all these, and the only cure for Piles, either bleeding or otherwise. Sold by Dunas Barris & Co., and all Druggists

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRE AND BURDLAN SILVER PLATE SAPES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Electionis' Syres. Nanyin & Co., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut st., Phila.

RIDGEWOOD DISINFECTING POWDER.-Cheaper and belier than Chloride of Lime. Druggiata liberally dealt with. Man-ufactured solely by the Hannam Cummical Works. Office No. 103 South 41. New York. GREAT RAILBOAD LUNURY .- The PORTABLE HEAD

REST, or POCKET BERTH. Patentid. Weight, I.B. Adjusted in a passent. Pronounced superior to a Sicepting Car. Will last allier time. Agents wanted in all the principal cities. Price, \$6. A liberal discount. Address John R. Hoole, No. 124 Nassau at., New York.

HULL'S DEMULCENT SOAP.

No. 22 Perk row, N. Y.

Fragrant, Hoaling and Emollient, for the Kinsery and Bath,
('poward of 100 other avyies, Soid by all Dedicts.

DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES BIG WAR-canted a positive cure for Costifeeness, Piles and Dyspepsis. Sold by REGENSIAN & Co., CASWELL, MAGE & Co.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND adaptability. Amy and Navy furnished graits with the best per cammission of the Surgion General U. 8 Army, by E. D. Hudson, M. D. Astor Piace, Ginston Hell, N. Y.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S new FAMILY SWING MACHINE new ready, also, Button hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—We have removed from No. 141 Fulton-th to No. 238 Erentway, where we have a large and desirable stock of BOTY CLOTHING, and we solicit the patronage of our former outcomers and all who will call upon us.

DR. BIOGNELL'S SYRUP has been well tested and

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, L.L. D .-The "best" free to saddiers, and tow to officers and circulars. 1,500 Checkent c. Phila., Aster pl., W.Y., 19 Green c., Boston. Avoid frauditient imitations of his estants.

S. M. PETTENOILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS two Admers, No. 31 Perkerow, New York (established in 182), are appelle for The Tribons, and all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866.

notice one bataken of Anonymous Communications. Whateverts intended for insertion must be authenticated by the news and address of the writes—not accessarily for publication, but as a number of the communication of the second of the second

nery for his good faith. ees for tide office should be addressed to "The Tare gen," Nasr York. Wo comes and extens to return rejected Communications.

The Telbune in London. STEPRIES BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries & Hearings of Carea Garden, W. C.), are American for the axis of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive Security Security and Accessed

NEWS OF THE DAY. GENERAL NEWS.

We first attention to the mortuary reported the past wook, published with the proceedings of the Board of Health, as embodying statistics worth knowing. The Hoard vesterday discussed various matters. The steamiship Virginis will be permitted to come up to the wharf and discharge her cargo in the course of a few days.

The receipts of Pike's Opera House, in Cincinnati, for the seven years and one month that it stood were \$125 559 02, and the expenses, not including rent, her interest on the investment, were \$17,456 33.

It is expected that more than half the vessels composing he present Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons of the United States navy will be removed from service, and either laid

The Harvard College crew have challenged the Yale crew to a six-oured bost race at Worcester, July 27, and the challenge has been accepted.

he challenge has been accepted.

The Mercantile Library election yesterday was exciting, as usual, and resulted in the choice of the "regular" ticket by a large majority.

The trial of Dr. Claus for killing Chas. Carron, proposed yesterday before the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice large terms at the beautiful court of the supremental court, Mr. Justice gressed yesterday before the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice ingraham on the bench. Clement C. Clay reached his home in Alabama May I.

and was cordially received by his friends and neighbor.

The Massachuseits House of Representatives vesterday roted down a proposition for a license law by 146 to 49. The Board of Excise yesterday granted 409 licenses for New-York and 91 for Brooklyn.

There was a conflogration at Salem, Mass., Monday ight, destroying \$75,000 worth of property.

Gold opened yesterday at 1304, sold down to 1292, and closed at 129. Government securifies are all strong, but the preference is given to the currency debt. For the 7.30s, second series, 102; is bid, and the first and third series cannot be had under 102; in any amount. For one year certificates 100; is paid freely. Money is increasing in abundance on call. The rate for best bills is 525 per cent, and for call leans 425 per cent. Paroligh exchange is moderately active at firm rates. New York produce bills are scarce at 104,0409.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MAY 15.—Various memorials, addresses, protests and etitions were laid before the Senate. A bill was passed appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Navy for six onths. A bill was passed to change the time and place montas. A sin was passed to change the time shd place of holding the United States Courts in Virginia. Mr. Sherman reported back from the Committee on Finance his bill to fund the debt and reduce the interest. The cholern resolution came up, and a motion to substitute the Senate resolution for that of the House was lost 17 to 19. The House resolution was then amended and passed 27 to 12. A bill was introduced to apportion the National currency. A message was received from the President returning the Colorado bill without his signature. The bill to prevent smuggling was passed, and after an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Wilson offerred an amendment to the Reconstru-for Report, which was ordered to be printed. The Senate esolution in aid of the Soldiers and Saidors Orphan Home was passed. The Senate amendments to to the Post-office Appropriation bill were all concurred in. The Secretary of War was directed to communicate a list of brevet promotions in the Regular Army. A resolu-tion relative to appointments to the Military Academy was passed. The two bills on Reconstruction were made special orders for the 29th and 30th of May. The bill to amend the organic acts of various Territorics was passed. special orders for the 29th and 30th of May. The bard-amend the organic acts of various Territories was passed— a motion to strike out out the 9th section, securing equal rights to all citizens being rejected, 36 to 75. The Tax bill was considered as far as the 44th page. Several messages were received from the President, and the House adjourned.

President Johnson has vetoed the bill admitting

We admit that the President's objections have force; expense of other classes; it involves time, and effort. We have already called attention to the fact that and yet we think this Veto a mistake. The Veto and self-sacrifice, and a we and patient employment. Russia and Turkey, which, in 1854, went to war on

sooner or later, and not one of constitutional right or that our children will. For at present, inordinate pressed themselves, by popular vote, in favor of a phy of King ; as persons from among whom the "Cone of fundamental principle. We cannot consider this a drudgery, excessive application, are general-quite as case for a Veto.

Board of Councilmen is one to renew the lease of the VIIIth District Court-Rooms, corner of Seventhave. and Twenty-second-st., for 10 years, at an annual rent of \$2,500, although the City has been paying but \$700 per year for the same rooms, and there is a building belonging to the City in Twenty-ninth-st., and now unoccupied, which will better accommodate the Court. Seven men in the Board can kill this job and save the \$25,000, if they will.

The Senate has recalled the nomination of A. B. Sloanaker, a Philadelphia politician, in the place of Gen. John H. Taggart, a soldier of repute, as Collector of Internal Revenue in Philadelphia. Sloanaker will be remembered as the person who presented a wax-work centrivance as the spontaneous offering of the ladies of Philadelphia, said wax-work being Sloanaker's own investment and invention. We shall probably have an interesting debate upon wax, with a Senatorial permission to Mr. Sloanaker to remain in the shades of private life unvexed by the cares of revenue and exciss.

Citizens of Brooklyn and its suburbs are invited to attend the meeting this evening at their Academy of Music to urge a rigid enforcement of the act of our late Legislature regulating the sale of Intoxicating Liquors in the island counties. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler will be among the speakers.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT-THE STRIKES.

(From The World.) The eight-hour movement has failed, and most of the numerous strikes of the workmen, in this and adjoining cities, have ended by their returning to their old tasks, glad to get their old wages. This result was inevitable from the first; and only the strikers themselves, and the political demagogues who hoped to make votes by assuming the championship of their cause, can have tailed to see that that cause would not

nd could not succeed.

Nor should it succeed: and he is so friend to American workingmen who does not tell them plainly that in this struggle which they have sought, justice was not on their side. As for legislating eight hours to be a day's work, it is contra-As for legislating eight hours to be a day's work it is contrary to the true interest of the workingman that government.
City, State, or Federal, should meedile with the matter at all.
As in the case of usury laws, it could meedile only to mar, and
make laws cally to be broken. Such a law would benefit only
a small class of workman in Government employ, at the expense of their less lucky brettern. It could never guide the
contracts of other comployers of labor, nor limit the contracts
of other sellers of labor, and, besides, no law whatever, no
number of hours, can beceafter, any more than now be the
measure of a day's work in the various industries of different
men.

But there is one coperating cause of the failure of the eight hour movement, and also of the failure of most of the strikes—a cause common to them both. The strikes were for higher wages for the same work; eight hour movements were for the same wages for the same work. Both, therefore, contended equally against the great fact, not yet seared into the consciousness of the American people, that baving a war's spending to pay for, we must all accept, will we or all, we, less wages for

It is not merely impossible for us to get more wages for any

heavier. His margin of leisure and lexery is the mirrower, and this this margin which the monster Textation first devenry. The poor min can less afford any such devouring than the rich, the working oan less than the capitalist. But such as these are the very lessons of war, its very discipline, add these leasons and this discipline call londest, at any note, upon those whose numbers are sufficient through the ballot-low either to invite future burdens, as they invited through the ballot-low cover present burdens, as they invited through the ballot-low over present burdens, or to avert them. A Democratic Republic like ours is no contribution of divorce folly end its featle, blunders and their pecualty, wrong and its resultion. Some forms of Government, indied, transform the wiokadness of kings into the suffering of peoples, but not democracy.

accept or dissent from it as a whole, but to note the bankers and small dealers—one-half of one per cent here a righteous law there?

day, and be paid accordingly," they would have eneight hours' work for ten hours' pay; and to this no affected. With us it is not so much whether one or bias on the side of their own race, and every prejupossible legislation could have helped them. We do two percent is set aside to pay expenses so we have by means of legislation.

II. We quite agree with The World that the cost of | wish to impress upon Congress are these in brief: our great Civil War must be met; and that it will be | I. A loan of thirty or forty years, in which all minor impossible for Labor or Capital to shirk its share. If no man worth \$1,000 were allowed to vote or hold office, it would still be impossible so to legislate or manage that Labor should not have to help pay our resented in the various forms of hegal-tenders and in-War Debt-that a man must not work harder to secure a given quantum of comfort than he did in 1855-60. And this fact must be considered.

III. But The World fails to take into account the ounteracting influences-the continual progress and important results of Labor-Siving Inventions-of of one per cent annually of the aggregate loan, Railroads and Canals-of the rapid increase of Pro- religiously put aside every year to cancel the debt ductive Power in this community. Between 1850 and 1860 the population of this country increased but little over 30 per cent., while the increase of our National wealth was over 100 per cent, and that of our efficiency as producers of wealth was fully as shall be on our way to specie payments. The prescht great. And our progress in this direction is as great now as it ever was, and is likely to be trade, depress business, and conduce to all sorts of accelerated. Hence, though we must undoubtedly speculation, will be abandoned. The world will see shoulder the cost of our great war, and though that I that we mean to pay our debt, and that it is no part einempstance, standing alone, would prove that we of the American system to make its obligation of types must work harder to support a certain style of living. of elernity. We shall not bequeath to our it by no means follows that we need work harder for grandchildren a burden which we and our children a given result in 1870 than we did in 1860, because the effects of the war on one hand may have been be unpopular and impossible is absurd. Five percent counterbalanced by the growth of our productive effi- from the Government, is as good as six per cent from ciency on the other.

hours' wages for eight hours' work; nor to evade the | while Seven-Thirties in the mean time are soaring burdens created by our great War; nor yet to reduce | beyond p.g. If we could negotiate nearly two hundred forthwith the working day to eight hours. It may millions of a five per cent loan in war times, with a never be expedient to make eight bours the measure | ten years' option of redemption, there is no reason rainy weather, and must work longer (or harder) in to work at the bill the better. fair weather to make up for lesway; and there is great difference in pursuits-eight hours' faithful work in one being equal to ten or twelve hours in another. A lawyer who tries important causes in court for eight hours of each secular day would be more taxed | ties of Moldavis and Wallachia, or, as they were and exhausted than a woodnan who awang an ax, called during the reign of the now deposed Prince or a mechanic who moved a plane, twelve hours per Couza, the Principality of Roumania, does not at-

of all sorts. It seems to us that the division of our ment-is a natural and heneicent allotment, and that of these Principalities the same liberty of

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866. much so among those who have a competence as with the poor. We are overworking as a people-the Among the plundering propositions before the energetic and thrifty save-and supporting far too many triflers and parasites, drones and sots in virtual idleness. If every one who is able had to work eight hours per day, there could be no absolute need that any should work longer. Let us hope that they will manage these things better in the next century, if

PROSCRIPTION OF REBELS.

The proposition to exclude for four years from a voice in the Federal Government those who were guilty of attempting to overthrow that Government and disrupt the Union, is received with shricks of horror by the Copperheads generally. We do not favor the policy of disfranchisement, simply because we deem general enfranchisement every way preferable; but it is a fact, abundantly established, that the Rebels, had they succeeded, would have disfranchised the Southern Unionists, not temporarily, but for all ime. This truth does not rest on such testimony as Gov. Wise's alone. There is ample corroboration from various quarters.

In February, 1863, the leading Confederates of West Virginia issued from Richmond an address "To the People of North-Western Virginia," urging them to take ground for the Southern Confederacy. In this manifesto, they say:

this manifesto, they say:

"The North can never conquer the South Neither will the South ever consent to a restoration of the Union. An inhuman attempt to subjugate a brave, free, enlightened and Christian people, can neve be forgisen or forgottae. The atroctices of the North in prosecuting this war, and a desperate attempt to invoke service insurrection, have placed a flery gulf of hatred between the two countries. The separation which was forced by fenaticism has been confirmed by feroclous folly. It is not the South which will have to regret the consequences.

"As certainly as the atrocious scheme of subjugation is destined to fall, just so certainly will every inch of the soil of Virginia remain under her jurisdiction. The entire South will be conquered or all Virginia will be free. By solemn resolves, the Confederate and State Governments stend pledged never to surrender any part of the State. They will be prompted by every motive of interest and of honor to redoem the pledge at all hazards.

"We do not address ourselves to those who have eagerly engaged with the enemy to subjugate or dismember our venerable Commonwealth. They have chosen to shide the creat of a war in which they have taken the part of trustors and they must not de yil." If you have not all acted with equal firmness, we are gratified to believe (as we have many reasons for believing) that a large majority of the citteens of North-Western Virginia have cherished a loval attachment to the State, and that they above teachers the past of the South. While some of or were able to reture to places where we could serve the cause of the South, and several thousand have joined our armies, it is June 22 remember that a whole community so great as ours could not windraw into the listerior; nor could they alone resist the powerful States on their borders. Many were hampered by poverty, or charged with the care of families, or detained a home by other obstacles which gould not be overcome. Being compelled to remain, their submission could be enforced by

This manifesto is signed by Chas. W. Russell. Robert Johnston, Thomas S. Haymond, Gideon D. Camden, Joseph Johnson, William L. Jackson, and ten other of the leading Confederates whose homes were in West Virginia. It proves that, before Virginia would join the Confederacy, her rulers exacted a secret but solemn treaty stipulation that no peace should erer be made with the Union that did not put loval West Virginia under the feet and subject it to the vengeance of the pro-Slavery traitors east of the mountains. It proves, moreover, that it was the settled Rebel policy to disfrauchise and punish all "volunatry" Unionists. The tables being turned, you see, they sing a very different tune in 1866 from that to which their pipes were pitched in 1863.

THE LOAN BILL.

Mr. Senator Sherman has finally reported the Loan bill from the Finance Committee, with an amendment which is not vital, and, we trust, will not be permitted to affect its destiny. If Mr. McCulloch can negotiste the loan at one per cent, we shall thank him. of our friends think that two per cent gives the Scorethe expense would be forty millions. One per cent We print our cotemporary's article above not to but that twenty millions will be enough to float I. We quite agree with The World as to the utter | recent loans. This really reduces the smount to be inefficacy of legislation, in the premises. No legisla- paid to subscription agents, for the preparation of tion can be necessary if those who favor the bonds, advertising, sale-agencies, and the vast the parties thereto." One of the parties thereto is a earned millions of dollars. We hope it will be enough. If under a Ten or Twelve-Hour rule. If the the Secretary wants more, he can have it. The to know what the written instrument contains? There journeymen had seen fit to say to their employers. Government loan, however, will be cheaply placed if are to be two "disinterested witnesses." Who can

National Debt be lessened. The points which was

loans may be embraced.

II. A loan that shall not exceed in ambunt the aggregate indebtedness of the country as now rep-

terest-bearing securities.

III. Freedom from texation. The reduction of interest from 6 to 5 per cent will more than repay the present income and other taxes.

IV. The creation of a sinking fund to the amount when it matures. -V. The reduction of interest to five per cent.

A financial measure embodying these points will b wise and timely. The country yearns for it. We can remove. The tear that a five per cent joan will bankers. The five per cent Ten-Forties are worth as IV. We do not believe it practicable to obtain ten much now as the Seven-Thirties were six months ago.

olutionary condition of the two Danubian Principalitract as much attention as otherwise would time into three equal parts-one for sleep, one for in the Danubian Principalities will determine work, and a third for taking bod, for recreation, for the fate of the Turklah possessions in Parope, and study and intellectual, moral and spiritual improve- they are, therefore, unwilling to concede to the people Colorado as a State. His main reasons are that her we ought to hope and strue for its realization. It which has been readily granted to the Greeks. Every population is scanty and is understood to be declining: cannot be achieved by morely wishing for it, nor by revolution in these parts places prominently upon the That may be; yet we predict for her a population of striking, nor by an act of Sengress, nor in any such docket of European diplomacy the Eastern question, 100,000 by the census of 1870, provided the Pacific slap-mash fashion. It is not to be achieved by the and no state man of any of the great Powers would Railroad reaches Denver in 1868, as it surely ought to. | laboring class (mistakenly so distinguished) at the risk his reputation by treeting that question slightly.

power, though tremendous, is a valuable element of of means. Possibly, we fix all have to accept less, account of their conflicting views on these and other our system; but it should be used quite sparingly, and live more frugully, puning away expensive. Christian Provinces in Turkey, are now allied in their only on the very Highest considerations. We do not habits: yet the end in tew is so beneficent that opposition to what appears to be the wish of the overfire a 100-pounder to kill a wren. The admission of its achievement can hardly out too much. If we who whelming majority of the inhabitants. The latter Colorado is but a question of two or three years are growing old may not relize it, at least let us hope | have recently, as on several former occasions, ex- George G. Barnard of New-York, and Henry C. Mar- Research

union of the two Principalities under a foreign prince. It is, of course, no secret that the chief motive of this policy is the hope that a foreign prince can give a greater stability to the union than a native nobleman would be able to do, and that he can thus lay the foundation of a Roumanian erupire, to which, in the course of time, even the Roumanian districts of Austria might be annexed. Such a move is, therefore, looked upon by Turkey as the loss of one of its provinces, by Russia as the loss of a future dependency, and by Austria as the loss of a new coveted crownland. There is no reason, on the other hand, why England, France, Italy and Prussia should show any opposition to the national aspi-rations of the Roumanians. The establishment of a Roumanian Europe would appear as a barrier to the extension of Russia on the Black Sea, an event which all the powers of Western Europe have sufficient reason to fear. The Roumanians, therefore, court the favor of the Western Powers, and have made a special bid for the friendship of Prussia by electing Prince Charles of Hohenzollern the Hospodar of the United Principalities.

According to our latest advices, no agreement had been arrived at between the great Powers. The Roumanian deputation, sent to Germany to inform Prince Charles of his election, had not yet acquitted itself of its mission, and the Paris Conference has thus far remained without a result. The question of the fate of the Principalities remains unsettled, and the agitation in these and all the neighboring countries of European Turkey unallayed. Reports apparently well grounded represent the disposition among the Christians of Eurepean Turkey as uncommonly warlike and only waiting for an opportune moment to attempt a simultaneous rising. It is, therefore, deemed probable that the flames of war once kindled in neighboring Austria would shortly communicate itself to Northern Turkey.

LABOR LAWS IN LOUISIANA.

Ex-Gov. Hahn of Louisiana-who never was reckoned a very tempestuous Radical-has written a letter to Senator Howe in elucidation of the laws passed by the Louisiana Legislature relating to freedmen. The Louisiana Legislature had no doubt of the merit of their work, for they printed it all in a pamphlet-but that was for home consumption, and calculated, like the almanacs, for the meridian of New-Orleans. Of the code as a whole Gov. Hahn justly remarks that however much credit may be due for the skill with which the animus of these laws was sought to be disguised, there is nevertheless really very little desire to do justice to one-half of the population of Louisi-The first statute requires the freedmen within the

first ten days of January of each year to make contracts for the whole year. That is what is called free labor in Louisiana. Suppose we transfer it to New-York, in order to test its value. Put a law in the statute book of this State, requiring every mechanic or day laborer on a farm to dispose of bimself for the whole year by a bargain to be made in the first ten days of the year. If he refuse, if he cannot make a bargain to his liking, if he find capital leagued to control the labor market during those ten days, if he see employers conspiring to fix wages at five dollars a month, and therefore the mechanic or laborer decline to sell himself for such a price-call him a vagrant, him at anction, or put him at forced labor as a punishment for his contumacious independence. That is what the law of Louisania does for her free laborers. We can imagine what the workingmen of New-York would think of it. They would say this is a law which makes a laborer nominally free for ten days in the year, and really a slave for the other three hundred and fifty-five. They would say, We will not respect nor obey a law so foolish, unjust, and inhuman. And they would be right. Is there, then, any difference between New-York and Louisiana which can make a statute which would be wicked

The contract received in Louisiana must be entered into in writing before a justice of the peace, and when written shall be "conclusive evidence of the intent of been forbidden to learn to read or write. How is he We wish to work henceforth but eight hours per one per cent will do the work.

The Committee's amendment is not important. We but white men, planters, planter's friends they be? Not negroes, who can witness nothing. countered no objection. What they did seek was are glad that the general principles of the bill are not neighbors of the justice and of the planter, with every diec against the negro. A contract thus enforced, thus not believe it can be achieved; it certainly cannot be a lean arranged that the people will take it, and the put in writing, and thus witnessed, is practically a contract of which the freedman knows nothing, in which he has no representative, and in which his interests are at the mercy of those whose interests are in every way opposed to his.

The workingmen of New-York may say this distant injustice does not concern them. They are mistaken. They will yet learn that the interests of labor are the same throughout the country, and that it is not possible to pass a law oppressing labor in Louisiana that does not strike at the rights of labor in New-York.

INSULTING THE DEAD. We print elsewhere a pretty full account of the

occurrences at Augusta, Ga., heretofore briefly poticed. On the 26th of last month, the Rebel women of that city went in procession to the Cemetary to decorate with flowers the graves of the Rebel dead. The ceremony was made as imposing as numbers and solemuity could make it, not less than three thousand persons joining in the rites. Side by side with the Rebels lay the Union dead, but nobody had a flower for any of the latter. The loyal women of Augusta, including the teachers of the freedimen and many of the colored women, made an attempt to repair this omission. They arranged for a second procession, of which the children in the Freedmen's hools were to form the principal portion. Southern chivalry took the alarm at once. The Mayor of Augusta prohibited the demonstration, summoned a large forre of police, and barred the gates of the Cometery. The procession of women and children were met at the gates by the armed Rebel police. denied an entrance, and spite of entreaties, were obliged to go home, nuable to pay this simple and touching tribute of respect to the Union dead. That of a day's work; for some must stand idle during why we cannot do so now. The sooner Congress gets is Southern chivalry, magnanimity and loyalty, all

It is humiliating to be obliged to add that the refusal of the Rebel Mayor to allow Union graves to be In view of the stirring events in Germany, the rev- garlanded with flowers was sustained by two Union officers-by Gen. Brannan, commanding the District, and by Gen. Tillson, who is Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Georgia! These two officials united in attempting to restrain the slight tribute of respect to their former com-But when we have made dre allowance for friction undoubtedly have been the case. European rades, on the ground that it would create ill diplomatists are fully aware that the events feeling between the whites and the blacks! It would be charitable to disbelieve them capable of such an act, but both the Rebel and the loyal accounts agree on this point, and Gen. Brancan even regretting that he had no troops at hand to While such prevent the demonstration by force. fficers command at the South, what reason is there

that was a many to be servative" nominees for Governor and Lieut. Gove. 40 of our State are linely to be selected this Fall. Whichever of them shall be the victim will have popular Governor and a majority of 30,000 to but against. And, as he is to gain only notoriety, we suggest that he should be brought out early, so that he may have a good deal of this.

CRUBLTY TO ANIMALS.

Few people are aware that the supply of so mack poor beef to the markets of the Eastern cities is chiefly owing to the treatment to which animals are exposed in their transportation from the stock farms and Western prairies to the city stalls. It is impossiple to subject animals to a starving process for several days in succession and not materially damage the quality of their flesh as an article of food. Such is the law of animal economy that, whenever the regular administrations of food and drink are withheld, there is a draft made on the reserved blood-making deposits to supply the exhaustion of the muscular and nervous powers of the system; and this speedily results in the absorption of the cellular juices. It cannot, therefore, be otherwise, when cattle are shut upin cars in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, or Kentucky, subjected to a wearying, sickening motion, deprived of food and water, until they arrive at New-York, Philadelphia. Baltimore, or Washington, but that a supply of soft flabby, juiceless beef should be the result. This abominable practice has been carried to such an extent that self-defense and a due concern for what wa eat, independent of a proper regard for the treatment of animals, have forced us, who are dependent on cattle-dealers for beef, mutton and perk, to invoke legislative protection against this cruel and neferious mode of transporting live stock to this city.

The recent act of the Legislature, which is now a law in force in this State, provides that no railrost company in the State of New-York transporting cattle, sheep or swine, shall confine the same in cars for a longer period than 28 consecutive hours without. unloading for resting, watering and feeding for atleast ten consecutive hours. In case the owner or person in charge refuses or neglects to pay for the care and feed of the animals, it is made the duty of the railroad company to comply with the provisions of the act and to charge the expense as a lion on the stock.

For each and every violation of this act there is fixed a penalty of \$100; this, unless it is intended to apply to the case of every animal so neglected is, we fear, too small a forfeiture to insure the enforcement of the law. Experience, however, will correct minor defects. Meanwhile, the lovers of prime beef. good mutton, and palatable pork-steaks, may congratulate themselves on the prospect fugugurated be the Legislature

Our representatives at Albany did not content themselves with the simple attempt to insure us a supply of savery meats; they humanely and wisely went further and provided that

Every person who shall, by his act or neglect, meliciously kill, maim, wound, injure, terture, or crueily best any horse, mule, ex. cuttle, sheep, or other animal belonging to himself or another, shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a mistameanor.

SEG. 2. Every owner, driver, or possessor of an old, maine 1, or discosed house or mule, turned loose or list desabled in ser-sireet, ione, or pisce in any city in this State, who shall albus such horse or mains to be in any street ione or public place, for more than three hours, after knowledge of each disability, shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor.

Provisions so eminently proper, and so fully werranted by hitherto uncorrected abuses, cannot fail to have the approval of all right-thinking people. The par is that it should be confined to the State of New-York.

"The fact that our present Paid Fire Department is anknowledged to be a failure, even before the swil effects of its present mode of management can have had time to develop themselves, is sample proof of our theory that Gevernment invariably mismanage everything intrasted to their ears."

—The alleged "fact" is no fact. This City never be-

fore had so efficient and faultless a Fire Department as it has now. The old Volunteer Dapartment was a prolific source of debauchery and riot. Its successor is blamoless, law-abiding, and eminently effective, But certain political backs of both parties cannot 'run b it for their own advantage, as they did the old Department; so they keep up a clamor that it has failed. The results of the incendiary fires, especially in connection with cotton, of the last two mouths, Eight-Hour reform are willing to receive the machinery necessary to popularies loans, to ten negro who by the law of the State for fifty years has reasonable to charge it with the damage done by are charged to its account, when it would be as lightning. Such insensate clamor cannot mislead va

Another Step toward Universal Brotherhood.

Siz. It is said religious creeds are different because they come from men, and that morality is everwhere the same because it comes from God. But while differing in montal that case there could be no interchange of thought, and the ge eral mind would stagnate for want of exercise; hence di versities of opinion pervade the world on all topics, lay and religious. But though Separatists in matters of faith, we may all be Unicalets in that which is greater than faith. There are no heresics in nots of homenity; in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, relieving the sick and those who are otherwise

in distress. Untainted with self-bases, the impulses of charty are the most emobiling to which our natures can respond. I was lately most agreeably supprised with an example of this genuine catholicity of kindness, where perhaps few ofcus would think of looking for it-in the Jews Hospital of this city, an institution which I had supposed dedicated exclusively

city, an institution which I had supposed dedicated exclusively to that people. It receives and grantifensity treats the paor of every Christian ser, and arradia provides for their receiving verificate teachings from ministers of their coord greeds.

The following extract from the report of the Executive Committee for 1905, must, I think, inpart unallayed pleasure to crary enlightened mind. As I believe in the cardinal law of Progress—of the south, civil, intellectual and moral elevation of our enlightened mind. As I believe in the cardinal law of the times, propletic of a ferticua future:

It is a course of pride to the Executive Committee to bodd here, to advert to the liberal principles upon which the a area of the institution is founded, and when it is remembered, that no religious disqualification is senctioned, by which an application in distress may be refused additioned, our charity will at once be acknowledged as the truest and meet hely; that makes as recognized in every man a broker, entitled to our

at once be asknowledged as the truest and most hely; that makes as recognize in every man a brother, entitled to our pity and cars in time of need, without distinction of fath.

"Not alone does the Hoopini serve a charitable purpose in a fording the pour place of refuse while enforing from hodily aliments, but it has also been the means of brussing many quides the direct netweets who in their converse with the patients, during their rists at single periods, have argal many to reveral ministers, who in their converse with the patients, during their rists at single periods, have argal many to represent and them another reflect to their mental as well experience, and thus about feel to their mental as well experience, and thus about feel to their mental as well experience and then about feel to their mental as well experience and the about feel to their mental as well experience, and then about feel to their mental as well experience and the about feel to their mental as well as personal sufferings, for which your Committee would here express their ground acknowledgments."

Lanied as the invitation get is, it! Christians were received the past year. How far Christian aympathy is extended to Jews in distress tore, I do not know but I have long knows that tears on Christian cheeks are often dried up, and hearing of Christian beams calmed. By Helvew applies of mercy, For example, as Southern formula came here with two small children, in extreme deaffution. Some of her relations were stilled in the war and the rest begared. See hired a toom, but had no means to pay more than a week's rent. By the mercest change at the care of the mercest change at the care of the mercest change at the care of the care of the mercest change at the care of the care

place a business she preferred.

May my tongue cleave to the roof of my month if, henceforth I auffer prejudice to blind me to the social and moral virtues of those whose creeds differ from my own. MERCANTILE LIBRARY ELECTION.-The annual

lection of the Mercantile Library Association was held in the

lower part of Clinton Hall, yesterday. It was a spirited con

test throughout, from the opening of the polls at 8 a. m. until their close at 9 p. m. In the evening especially the exchement was great, and sharp words so freely indulged in at one time that the Police were desired to interfere and quell the tumuit. Two tickets were running, with A. C. Allen and Peter Voorhis in opposition for President. The first, or Ailen ticket, was also called the incorporated not and oyster-box tickets and both these terms were freely used by the opposite side during the evening. Their meaning comes from the set which the Allen Party had passed by the recent Legislature, to have the